#### Amnsemenis

AMERICAN THEATRE-S-The Prodigal Daughter. BIJOU THEATRE-S:15-Howard Athenaeum Company.
BIJOU THEATRE-S:15-Howard Athenaeum Company.
BROADWAY AND 3STH-ST.-1 p. m. to 12 p. m.-The
Crystal Maze.
BROADWAY THEATRE-S-Frminie.
CARNEGIS MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. to 6 p. m.-The
Living Carlet. COLUMBUS THEATRE-S:15-The Rising Generation.

DALY'S THEATRE-S:15-Peaceful Valley, EDEN MUSEE-2:30-S-World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE-S:15-Liberty Hall. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-In Mizzours.
GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-Cavalleria and Pagliacci.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-The Midnight Alarm. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-5:15-L'Enfant Prodigue. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-8-The Woollen Stocking. HERRMANN'S THEATRE-8:30-A Parisian Romance. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Tem-

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-8-Vandeville. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-The Grass Widow.
KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vandeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE-2-8:15-Sheridan; or, The Maid of

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition. STANDARD THEATRE-8:30-Charley's Aunt. STAR THEATRE-S-The Second Mrs. Tanqueray. 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-The Corneracker.

## Index to Advertisements.

3	Law Schools 8	6	Amusements
- 6	Lectures & Meetings11	-4	Announcements12
5	Legal Notices 8	4.5	
4	Lost and Found 8		Autumn Resorts 8
100	Lant and Poditor	*	is and and Roome if
3.6	Marriage. & Deaths. 7	.2	Business Chances 3
	Miscellaneous12	1	Business Notices 6
3	Miscellaneous 9	4	Daneing Academies., S
2.3	New Publications 8	3-4	Dividend Notices
U	Ocean Steamers 8	1	Diessmaking 0
6	Real Estate10	177	Donestic Situations
14	Religious Notlees 7	5.8	Doneste Strantons
4.5	Railroads11		Wanted 9
- 65	Ratiroads	- 0	Exempsions
ő	Sales by Auction 11	3	Financial
	Special Notices ?	3	Financial Elections 11
G	Steamboats 8	8	For Sale 9
4	Teachers 8	- 4	ii ip Wanted
- 65	The furf	6	
. 5	Winter Resorts 8	. 0	Hornes & Carriages.11
3.5	Winter Resolus	- 1	Horses & carriages. 9
45.00	Work Wanted 9	5	Hotels 8
	The state of the s	3.4	Instruction S

#### Business Notices.

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# New York Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

# THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Russian officers in Paris were the guests of Baron Mohrenhe'm at a breakfast in the Russian Embassy, and of Minister Rieunier at a banquet. === Emperor William unveiled a statue of his grandfather in Bremen. = Lord Salisbury, in a speech, urged that the efficiency of the British Navy be maintained. === M. Counod, the composer, died at his home, near Paris. \_\_\_\_ There were several new cases of cholera, with a few deaths, in Leg-

Greenwich (Eng.) workhouse is not cholera. Congress.-Both houses in session. Senate: Senator Morgan made a savage speech attacking Senator Hill; Messrs. Teller, Daniel and Mills spoke, == House: The New-York and New-Jersey Bridge bill was passed.

horn and Palermo; the suspicious disease in

Domestic.-The Bankers' Convention began its sessions at Chicago, - The stallion Directum trotted a mile in 2:0514 in a race at Nashville. Thirteen of the crew of a steamer from Progreso reached Boston suffering from what appeared to be yellow fever. Governor McKinley addresed large audiences at Coshocton and Zanesville. Ex-Labor Commissioner C. F. Peck surrendered himself in Albany and gave bail for trial. === The twenty-fifth anniversary of the elevation of Cardinal Gibbons to the episcopate

was celebrated in Baltimore. City and Suburban .- A big mass-meeting, unthe auspices of the Republican Club, was held in the Cooper Union; addresses by John S. Smith, Sereno E. Payne and Charles Emory Smith. \_\_\_\_ Lord Dunraven and his party sailed for England. - Charles A. Schleren made his first speech in the campaign in Brooklyn. === The City Club's trustees decided to call a mass-meting for to-morrow night to nominate Theodore W. Myers for Controller. Winners at Linden Park: Token, Candelabra, Shelley Tuttle, Tom Tough, Florence and Banquet. === The Stevens Institute eleven won from the City College football team, sixty points to nothing. - Stocks dull, but strong. The Granger stocks failed to recover the losses suffered on Tuesday, but the final gains generally were from 1 to 214 per cent. The clos ing was at the highest points. Money on call was easy at about 11 per cent.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair; east winds fresh on the coast. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 65 degrees; lowest, 49; average,

Our naval authorities cannot fail to be grat ified by the success of the experiment made yesterday of coaling a ship at 2.a. The transfer of a ton of sand from the Reursarge to the San Francisco was accomplished eith ease and without a mishap, while the latter was towing the former at the rate of one knot an hour. The experiment probably marks a new depart ure in one branch of naval work.

Colonel George Bliss is in a position to refute of his own exact knowledge Governor Flower's inaccurate statements regarding Maynard and the alleged indorsement of him by the Appeals Judges, for he was on the ground at the time. and it was through his cross-examination that the theft of the return from the Controller's

discussion of Maynard's crime. His reason for their affairs to it, and to avoid a great part of machinery of the party he is accused of getnot calling Maynard to the witness-stand is stated with crushing force.

The Republican campaign in Brooklyn will be started to-night with a mass-meeting in which all the foes of the McLaughlin Ring will be represented. The feature of the meeting will be the acceptance by Mr. Schieren of the nomination for Mayor, in making which several Independent organizations joined hands with the Republican City Convention. This union of all the anti-Ring forces makes the outlook for the redemption of Brooklyn encouraging. To-night's meeting should mark the beginning of a campaign of hard work in every ward of

Lord Dunraven is beaten but not convinced. He still thinks that the Valkyrie can outsail the Vigilant, and believes that the recent series of races did not afford a complete test of the relative merits of the two yachts. The Valkyrie's owner will leave her on this side during the winter, with the intention of entering her in next season's races. She will in all probability meet the Vigilant then, and all England and America will watch the competition between them with keenest interest.

The rally at the Cooper Union last evening under the auspices of the Republican Club sounded the keynote of the canvass in this city in the right way. The speakers were Charles to make the nominating speech at Tammany Emory Smith, Sereno E. Payne, and John Hall on Tuesday night. On the previous even-Sabine Smith, who presided. In speeches and ling Mr. Nicoll had given out a statement, in resolutions emphasis was, naturally and properly, laid on the chief issue of this year's campaign-the proposal to place on the bench a man with so foul a record as Maynard's. Mr. Payne spoke the simple truth when he declared that this proposal involves the very foundations of our institutions.

## TWO GREAT SPEECHES.

When Northern seas have been blocked for months with grinding floes and fields of drifting ice the Arctic pack sometimes is suddenly cleft asunder and a broad lane of navigable water is opened. A similar effect has been produced in the Senate after many weeks of barren and unprofitable debate. The speech of Senator Sherman on Tuesday has uncovered a clear lead of open water, which may widen into a passageway for legislation of some kind in the interest of the country.

His speech and that of Senator Hill delivered the same day have a common motive; contempt for a majority which has allowed its legislative functions to be paralyzed in a momentous crisis, when the business interests of the Nation imperatively require immediate action. Senator Hill's argument pointed in one direction, the constitutional right of the Senate to change its rules and the obligation of the Vice-President to put an end to the tactics of obstructionists as Speaker Reed had done in the House. Senator Sherman, while in accord with the Democratic leader on this principle, contended that the present crisis could not be met by a belated attempt to revise the rules. By his terrible arraignment of the imbecility of the Democratic majority he placed the responsibility for inaction precisely where it belonged.

When the Ohio Senator is wrought up futo a white heat of righteous indignation no American statesman can rival him in powers of invective. "The majority must act!" he exclaimed. "If you cannot support the President's plan, you must bring in a plan of your own. The responsibility is with you. You must call a caucus. You must agree on something. The country is clamoring for action. If we cannot have repeal, for God's sake give us something else, or confess your incapacity as a party to govern."

that majority rule must matter of the highest privilege, even if the precedents and practice of him known in Democratic campaigning as the "Little Czar" have to be borrowed. Let no one hereafter say that the New-York Senator cannot on a supreme occasion rise above partisanship and adopt broad, statesmanlike views. The Ohio Senator holds the majority to the obligations and responsibilities of party government. He tells the Democratic leaders that with twenty-five Republican votes at their service for repeal they have done nothing for the relief of the country, and that they must get together, stop their fool's play and decide upon some rational course of action. This they must do, or else make frank confession to the American people either that they do not want repeal, or that they do not know how to accomplish it.

# DEMOCRATIC RESPONSIBILITY.

Senator Sherman's speech on Tuesday put to shame the Democrats who had been hiding their real hostility to repeal under pretended inability to get a vote, and forced them to take upon themselves the responsibility of governing, or else confess their utter incapacity. The effect was immediate, and whether the caucus of Democrats results in any wholesome action or not, it will at least make that party distinctly responsible, either for trying to do something or for refusing to do anything.

The shame of Democratic leaders, if they are not mentally and morally altogether pachydermatous, must have been well-nigh unendurable when Senator Sherman stated that Republicans had never shirked their responsibility, nor depended upon the help of the opposition to pass important measures. "We never pleaded the baby act or said that we could not agree." Republicans manfully met their responsibilities, took counsel among themselves, and "in that way were passed all the great laws that have marked American history in the last thirty years." But here is a Democratic President recommending a policy which his own party will not support and has not manliness enough to openly oppose, and Republicans "furnish nearly two-thirds of the vote to pass the pending bill, while the party which the President represents stands here unable to formulate a policy and to say what it desires." If there has ever been a more scorching and contemptpous arraignment of incapacity in legislation, it is not now remembered. The sting of it is that every word of it is true, and only the proprieties of parliamentary discussion prevent the use of language more in keeping with the outraged

feelings of the people. While the Senator's speech magnificently illustrated the patriotic fidelity of Republicans during this weary session, and their honorable courage and manliness in past times of trial, it Republican party is incapable of organizing as did not turn aside a hair's breadth from duty to the country for the sake of gaining partisan advantage, but urged in the strongest way that ority because Democrats obey and follow the Democrats should determine upon something, and give the country some definite policy-if not that of the President, some other, revelation of their knavish methods, accept Everybody knows that continued uncertainty is costing the people many millions every day, and | but actually with enthusiasm, and offer no sign the disasters it is producing are all the more of individuality. If our people were of this painful, because most of them might have been avoided if the party in power had shown either office was traced to Maynard. Colonel Bliss's | capacity or manliness. Almost any fixed pol-

unn, is a valuable contribution to the current enabled thousands of business men to adjust as a boss. If he undertakes to strengthen the to be a new election next week it would be the losses they have sustained. But while the Senate pretends to favor repeal, but will not

act upon it, nobody can guess what may follow. It is perfectly obvious that if the Democrats can agree upon and pass any measure, the responsibility is rightly theirs. But they have no business to ask the Republicans to linger at Washington indefinitely, while Democrats prosecute their small and contemptible private wrangles, plotting to save their own necks in Democratic States, or to bring their President to humiliation. It is their business to decide what they will do, or else to own their incapacity and adjourn, doing nothing. Even adjournment would give the people a respite from uncertainty for a month, and so far would be better than the performance which Senator Sherman so properly censures.

#### THE LOCAL CANDIDATES.

Tammany is still going down hill. The local ticket which it nominated on Tuesday night abounds in bad material. The most mischievous nomination is that of John R. Fellows for District-Attorney. New-York is familiar with the record of Colonel Fellows in the District-Attorney's office. He can talk smoothly to a jury. but he has no executive ability and no capacity for properly organizing the District-Attorney's office. Mr. Nicoll did himself a grave injury in the opinion of decent citizens by consenting which he said truly that when he took the office of District-Attorney there were thousands of undisposed cases in the office, which had accumulated in previous years, and that the pigeon-holes were choked with indictments. Mr. Nicoll referred to the vicious system which had prevailed in the office, and declared that he had revolutionized the administration of criminal justice in this county. All these statements were in effect criticisms of the severest sort on the administration of his predecessor, Colonel Fellows, who did a great deal more harm than good when he was District-Attorney, and whose election next month would be a grievous injury to public interests.

The nomination of Ashbel P. Fitch for Controller is not to be commended. Mr. Myers has been a faithful public servant and deserved renomination. Mr. Fitch has no especial qualifications for the Controllership. He was formerly a Republican, but deserted his party for Tammany Hall. No one has ever suspected that Mr. Fitch was influenced by any high motive in going over to Tammany. Since his change of allegiance he has been chiefly conspicuous for intemperate and unwarranted at tacks on the Federal election laws. If he should be elected Controller he could not be trusted to stand in the way of the most indecent Tammany schemes of plunder. Surrogate Ransom had earned the approval of the bench and bar and of the community as Surrogate; but he had not excited the enthusiasm of Tammany Hall, because he had not filled his office with idle and insolent rascals billeted upon him by the Wigwam. Charles M. Clancy has always been eager to do the bidding of Tammany, and no work for that organization could be so unsavory as to provoke any reluctance on his part. It is said that his health is feeble, that he is in part crippled, that he is advanced in years, and that he has a large family to provide for. So Tammany desires to pension him off in the Sheriff's office. The Sheroff in this county receives an income of about \$40,000 a year above all expenses. Of course no one dreams that Mr. Clancy will be permitted to pocket more than a quarter of this sum, and everybody shrewdly suspects where the other three-quarters will go. Miles Beach has been renominated by Tammany as Judge Senator Hill has fearlessly taken the position of unfortunate speculations in Wall Street, litibeen forced upon public attention while he has been sitting on the bench. It is well known that he would not have been renominated if Senator Murphy, of Troy, had not insisted that

he should have another term. It is a bad ticket, a vicious ticket, which Tammany has put in the field. It ought to be beaten. But Tammany counts on the vicious vote, on the ignorance, the immorality, the crime in the metropolis. Its strength has increased enormously in recent years, because it has shoved through the naturalization mill here great hordes of ignorant and brutish foreigners, who have been admitted to the privileges of citizenship without understanding their duties and obligations as citizens. Many of the most respected and esteemed citizens of New-York are of foreign birth, but in recent years the city has received chiefly the dregs of immigration, while the better classes of immigrants have passed through New-York without tarrying here. Tammany is naturalizing troops of the lowest and most debased of immigrants and swelling its vote in this way. It holds the liquor saloons in its iron grip, and compels the liquor-sellers, the gamblers and the lawbreakers to contribute huge amounts to its campaign funds, and to turn in all the votes for its candidates that can possibly be rallied among the worst people of New-York.

The Tammany candidates ought to be beaten Mortimer C. Addoms, the Republican candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, ought to be elected. William H. Townley deserves earnest support for Surrogate. Henry C. Robinson is better fitted for the Controllership than Ashbel P. Fitch. Thomas L. Hamilton is a more substantial and deserving citizen than Charles M. Clancy. Charles H. Murray would make a better District-Attorney than John R. Fellows. The obligation of every citizen who cares for the good name and prosperity of the metropolis to do all that he can to defeat all of the Tammany candidates is of the most urgent sort. Tammany is immensely strong, and it is desperately unscrupulous and wicked also. It can be beaten if all the people of New-York who lead clean lives will exert themselves to defeat it. Otherwise Tammany will continue to enrich itself at the expense of the taxpayers.

# THE TASK AT HEADQUARTERS.

It is proper to remind the managers of the Republican campaign in New-York that the Democrats are in power to-day, not because they are the more numerous party, but because they are the better organized. We can imagine the answer which the Republican managers will make to this suggestion. They will admit its truth, and will say in substance: "But the the Democrats organize. The Democratic machine has reached its present stage of superibosses, support them through thick and through thin, listen to no criticism of them, heed no whatever they do, not merely without protest. sort we, too, would have a great organization. But if a Republican becomes strong and prom inent in campaign management he is at once letter on the subject, printed in another col- icy, whether better or worse, would have set upon by his own party friends and abusel

ting up a personal faction. The Republican party won't organize."

There is truth in this, of course. The Republican party would not be what it is in character or achievement if it were a party in which machine politics could thrive. Nor does any true Republican wish it were less independent, less intolerant of dictation than it is. The very fact that it cannot be handled by a machine as the Democratic party can and is shows the folly of imitating the Democratic bosses in their methods of organization. The management that attracts and solidifies Democrats repels and disgusts and scatters Republicans, It has failed and must always fail to accomplish a good result. It is not merely ineffectual for good, but it is positively potential for harm. And we shall not deny that the character of the Republican party as a body of citizens renders the task of organization extremely difficult.

But it is not an impossible task, and steps may be taken in the present campaign which will lead to a real and a satisfactory organization. The aroused public sentiment which is everywhere speaking out in strong rebuke and resolute protest against the wicked conspiracy to reward a crime with that office for which integrity is the first qualification will to a great extent supply the purposes of organization. The practical task of our campaign managers now is to avail of this great strength. They need to consider how to stimulate and bring it into the full view of every community. They need to urge upon Republican conventions everywhere the nomination of men who will illustrate by their personal character the opposite of all that we are condemning in Maynard and the Democratic bosses. Then, with intelligent work directed to the task of registering the voters and getting them out on election day, the campaign committees will have done well. They cannot drive the party, but they can arouse it. They can impart to it confidence and courage. They can show the people everywhere that it ought to win, and they can prevent the blunders that create dissatisfaction and distrust.

### THEY DON'T KNOW HOW.

If some Rip Van Winkle who fell asleep in 1861 should wake up now, rub his eyes and look about him, he would see a great many surprising changes-social, material and political. His attention would be first arrested by the fact that there are no longer two antagonistic systems of labor struggling for mastery; that the proposition of Mr. Lincoln, so jeered at and derided when our Rip Van Winkle's nap beganthat "this Government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free "-has been demonstrated, so that now every man between the two oceans, and from Lakes to Gulf, owns himself and may sell his own labor at his own price. He would note with wonder that over mountains which were deemed impassable long trains of loaded cars are moving in continuous procession, that the great wastes which were described as barren and uninhabitable are fruitful and populous, and that across the continental stretch of mountain and desert the homes of industry, prosperity and thrift are within touch and call of each other. He would observe with interest that wherever water had been tumbling useless to the sea it is harnessed to loom and spindle, pulley and wheel, and made to contribute to the comforts and necessities of man, while glowing forge and furnace fires by every vein of mountain ore bear witness to the material prosperity which springs from enterprise encouraged and labor protected. He would see in lieu of an unstable and uncertain paper currency circulated within narrow limits from the point of issue banknotes pass of the Court of Common Pleas. As the result ing unquestioned from hand to hand in an enormous volume of transactions, whether one of them has ever lost a farthing by them. Should be rub his eyes and ask: "Who and

what did all this? There was no promise of it in the spring of 1861, when Mr. Buchanan was about to retire from the Presidency and the party which had been responsible for the Government for so many years was about surrendering power"-any schoolboy could answer him. The reply would be that every step in this magnificent progress was due to the administration and legislation, the measures and the methods of the party which took possession of the Government in 1861 and for thirty-two years was responsible for the conduct of public affairs. And it might be added that it had encountered at every step the sullen resistance and factions opposition of the party it supplanted. If then our Rip Van Winkle longed for some familiar spectacle that would recall the period when he fell into his long sleep, he might go up into the Senate chamber at Washington. There he would find the statesmen of the party in control, the party having a clear working majority in that body, engaged in interminable wrangling unworthy the name of discussion or debate, powerless to arrest the flood of empty talk or reach any conclusion; a majority pretending to desire to accomplish something, but confessing at the end of ten weeks of fruitless endeavor, not only their inability to do it, but their utter impotence to extricate themselves from the parliamentary snarl in which their blundering incapacity and cowardice have involved them. If he should ask an explanation, he would be told that many of them were pretending to favor a measure which at heart they were opposed to, and others who were in earnest in wanting to do something did not know how to do it. And that the excuse of all of them is that under rules of their own adoption their hands were tied, and they can do nothing.

And then our Rip Va., Winkle's eyes would kindle at the familiar scene. "Ah, yes," he would say. "This now looks natural. This is the party that was just going out of power when my nap began. Then they wanted to save the Union, but could not do it for fear of violating the Constitution. They wanted to put down the rebellion, but could find no warrant for coercion. They wanted to establish the authority of the Government, but dared not invade a sovereign State. They wanted a vigorous prosecution of the war, but opposed conscription as unconstitutional, and bitterly denounced the enlistment of negroes who had escaped from their rebel masters as a violation of the Fugitive Slave law. They wanted the Government to have authority to raise money, but opposed every measure for that purpose as illegal and unconstitutional. Yes, this is the same party. They wanted, or pretended to want, the Union preserved and rebellion put down, but opposed every effort in that direction because the Constitution was in the way, And now they are prevented from doing what they say they want to do because they are afraid of violating the rules of the Senate. Perhaps they mean well, but they don't know how." And then, perhaps, our Rip will ask how long this party that wants to do something but doesn't know how is likely to be kept in power. We really cannot answer Rip, but

we have a strong suspicion that if there were

### NO REPUBLICAN HOLDOVERS FOR CAPTAINS.

The attention of the Republican managers in this county is called to a violation of the constitution in a number of the Assembly Districts. We refer to the appointment to the positions of election precinct captains of men who are at present holding offices under this Democratic Administration. In some districts there are, it is said, at least half a dozen precincts officered in this way. In fact, there are comparatively few districts against which this charge cannot be brought. This is not only a violation of the fundamental law of the organization in letter and spirit, but it is a political mistake, and one that should be corrected at once. Article XIII of the Republican County Co

mittee by-laws declares that no person is qualified for membership or official position of any kind in the county or any district organization who directly or indirectly holds any political office or emolument other than that of notary public, commissioner of deeds, inspector of election, or poll clerk, under Democratic authority. This provision of the constitution has been in operation for many years. It has been rigidly enforced, even at times when its enforcement seemed against the interests of the organization, as, for example, in the case of Mr. Charles N. Taintor. Mr. Taintor, it will be remembered, was the leader of the Republicans of the HIId Assembly District. He stood well in the local councils of the party, and when Mayor Grant appointed him police justice there was a general regret that he should have to sever his relations with the party organization, but it was done, and Mr. Taintor has never since his appointment sat in the County Committee or in the district organization, though as president of the West Side Republican Club he been active and zealous in Republican work.

There has been some talk from time to time of modifying this rule. It may be done, but so long as it is part of the constitution it should be enforced. It was founded in practical wisdom, and, on the whole, it has worked advantageously. It should certainly apply in such cases, then, if at all. When a man's retention in office is in a measure dependent on his inactivity on Election Day, it is exceedingly difficult for him to do his best for his own party. The world was told nearly 1,900 years ago that no man can serve two masters.

Senator Hill's colleagues may have thought that he was rash, when on Tuesday he cheerfully encountered Senator Morgan's tart temper and powers of invective. But when the engagement was over it was the Southern champion, not his Northern antagonist, who had reason to wish that he had been more prudent. That he had not learned his lesson, but returned to the field yesterday in a hotter temper than when he left it the day before, is not the fault of the Senator from New-York.

Mr. Schieren is equally acceptable both to Republicans and Independent Democrats in Brooklyn, and his nomination means a combination against the Ring that ought to prove irresistible. Brooklyn is ripe for a political revolution. For eight years the Ring has had undisputed sway in the City Hall, and the condition of municipal affairs has been steadily sinking lower and lower, until, under Mayor Boody, it has become intolerable. Dissatisfaction and disgust with Ring methods are widespread and profound. The people realize that if they are ever to have clean city government the present opportunity must be improved. Of course, the battle cannot be won without hard work. The Ring will do its best to re-elect Mayor Boody. Its efforts must be offset by still harder work on the part of the friends of reform.

President Cleveland has another opportunity to write a letter in behalf of John R. Fellows. It was in November, 1887, that he said that if he were in New-York he would vote for Mr. gations and judgments against Mr. Beach have issued from San Francisco or Bangor, and Fellows without the least misgiving as to his fitness for the office of Distric with considerable personal satisfaction. Have Mr. Cleveland's sentiments on this subject changed in six years? Fellows will need all the help he can get in his canvass this year, and a friend in need is a friend indeed.

> The Democracy, if we may borrow one of Prentice's old jokes, has been trying to live by its wits, and it has failed for lack of capital. Its incapacity is the largest and most conspicuous fact in the political history of the times.

Can the public-spirited women of Brooklyn do anything to aid the political reformation of the town? That is a question which is to be discussed in the Young Women's Christian Association Building this afternoon, and there ought to be a large attendance. The call for the meeting is signed by many of the most preminent and useful women in Brooklyn, and stirring addresses are promised from Mrs. E. K. Ames. Kate Upson Clark, Margaret E. Sangster and others. In the Low campaigns the interest of the women was a source of inspiration and strength. It cannot be doubted that the election of Mr. Schieren can be promoted by their cooperation and active aid.

Perhaps it is not surprising that Senator Morgan, of Alabama, coming from a section of the country where much vain talk about chivalry proceeds from the mouths of boors, should have gratified his instincts by insulting Senator Washburn, of Minnesota. But it might have been expected that in the gratultous interjections which drew out Senator Hill's destructive fire he would have carefully refrained from allusions to arbitrary and indecent methods of political leadership in New-York. The seat in the United States Senate which Mr. Morgan is proud to have occupied so long was never given to him by a Legislature representing the popular will in Alabama. Without the aid of force and fraud at the polls he would not have been in Washington playing his ignominious role of the last two days on 'a great stage.

Mayor Boody wants a bill of specific particulars respecting the evils of Democratic administration. The Grand Juries have furnished it in presentments and indictments. What more does he want? The evidence suffices for every honest citizen. But Mayor Boody belongs to a class described in Scriptural phrase; Having eyes, they see not.

Manhattan Day is now close at hand, and those of our citizens who are going to help celebrate it must set out for Chicago within a few hours. We trust that there will be a good representation, and that the celebration will be an immense success. The day for the celebration has been well chosen; it is the 401st anniversary of the discovery of America, if the proper correction in the calendar is made. Of ourse Manhattan Day will not vie with Chicago Day-it will make no pretension to-but it will give assurance to the people of Chicago that New-York sincerely appreciates what the Western metropolis has accomplished and heartily

What a farce the process of naturalization is when a Judge of the Superior Court is able to turn out thirty "citizens" in the space of seven minutes! The judicial officer responsible for that ackevement is Judge Gildersleeve, and he apparently thinks he did something to be proud of. His feat is in reality a disgrace to the

bench and a serious indictment of one feature in our mode of government.

There are several Democratic issues in Brooks lyn which have been misi-id. One is Mayor Boody's hunt after the "perjured witness," who rot into the Grand Jury room under cover of secrecy. The other is "The Brooklyn Eagle's" special plea that the Mayor in the matter of franchises was entrapped by the wicked scrivener and inkhorn of the Aldermanic Combine-the Corporation Counsel. Mayor Boody ought to produce both the perjurer and the inkhorn in the course of his canvass. They would be instructive object lessons in "a campaign of education."

## PERSONAL.

"Tobin bronze," made so well known by the cup defender Vigilant, is the invention of Passed As sistant Engineer Tobin, of the Navy. He has eceived many congratulations on the success of the new compound as a sheathing for vessels in sait water, and it is said that the Navy Department will make experiments to determine its adaptability for Naval vessels.

According to foreign papers, Prince Bismarck is allowing his beard to grow, not being able to handle his razor, and in the hope that it will handle his razor, and in the loope that it when help to prevent the pains in his face. Those who have seen photographs of the ex-Chancellor taken with a beard in his younger days will regret his decision, as the addition is not an ornament to his handsome and powerful face.

Professor Barrett Wendell, of Harvard College, is to prepare a memoir of the late Edwin Lasseter Bynner, the Boston writer, for the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen arrived at the World's Fair the other day from Ottaws, ac-companied by their children and several military attaches. Professor Henry Drummond, who has been delivering a course of lectures at the University of Chicago, joined the party at their hotel, and will be the guest of the Earl and the Counters during their stay.

The newly appointed Consul at Honolulu, Ellis Mills, is engaged to Miss Marie Afong, the elder sister of Miss Etta Afong, who is to marry Com-marder Whiting, of the United States ship Al-liance. The two young ladies are the daughters of the millionaire Chinese merchant of Honolulu Mr. Mills met his prospective bride while he was in Honolulu recertly, as secretary to Commissioner Blount. Miss Afong is now visiting the World's Fair with her mother and a married sister.

A visitor in Washington at present is Ivan Ottlik, of Buda-Pesth, councillor in the Royal Hun-garlan Ministry of Agriculture. His journey to America is for the purpose of investigating Amer-ican agricultural economics. He has travelled largely in the West, and believes that our farmers are overproducing wheat, and that this course is also exhausting the soil.

# WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME.

Miss Mary Louise Wakeman, daughter of Mrs. William Webb Wakeman, of No. 479 Fifth-ave., was married at noon yesterday, in St. Bartholo-mew's Church, Madison-ave, and Forty-fourth-st., to William Walton Shaw, of England. Hundreds of white chrysanthemums were used to decorate the chancel, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of the church. The bride, who wore a rich gown of white satin, veiled with point lace, and a point lace veil which was caught up with a cluster of orange blossoms and a diamond sunburst. a present from the bridegroom, was given away by John D. Wood. She carried a bouquet of orange blossoms and lilles of the valley. The bridegroom was attended by Charles E. Shaw, Member of Parliament of London, England. R. C. cousin of the bride; George Garr, William Babcock and Edward Darrell were the ushers. Miss Edythe Wakeman, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, A breakfast for the bridal party and relatives followed at the home of Mrs. Wakeman, who will give a large reception for the young couple on

A pretty wedling took place at 8:30 o'clock last evening in one of the large reception rooms of the Hotel Endicott, Eighty-first-st, and Amsterdam-ave. The bride was Miss Marion Stodart Dart, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Dart, of this city, and the bridegroom James Bayne Stewart, son of the late Joseph S. B. Stewart, of Baltimore. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, rector of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church. Miss Dart was given away by her father. Miss Adeline Bennett, of Brooklyn, was the bride's only attendant. Henry K. Gilman was pest man. The ushers were William O. Rogers, jr., of this city, and Joseph Hardle, of New-Orleans, Miss Agnes Colton, the youngest sister of the Rev. Charles A. Colton, rector of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twenty-eighther was married in that chur yesterday morning to William H. Dogherty, of Brooklyn. The marriage ceremony was performed and the nuptial mass celebrated by the Rev. Dr. Colton, assisted by the Rev. John Edwards, rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception A number of clergymen were seated in the sanc-tuary during the services. The bride was escorted to the altar by her brother, Thomas J. Colton. Miss Josephine Colton, her sister, was her only attendant. James Rorke, of Brooklyn, cousin of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Messrs. Thomas Johnson, John Rorke, Glendenning and William McConville, of Brooklyn. A reception and wedding breakfast followed at the bride's home, No. 480 Lexington-ave. The gold and white ballroom in Sherry's was last

evening the scene of the marriage of Miss Eugenie Koehler, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Koehler, of No. 1021 Madison-ave., to John J. Cowan. The room was handsomely decorated with roses and tropical plants. The Rev. Dr. Gustav the bride, was the maid of honor. Arthur J. Koeh ler, a brother of the bride, was best man. The ushers were Charles Kranisch, Morris Heimerdinger, Irving M. Dittenhoefer, Simon Weller, and the two young brothers of the bride. Hugo and Alfred Koehler. A dinner, reception and lowed the ceremony. A pretty double wedding was celebrated at \$

o'clock last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Gatenby, No. 90 Hewes-st., Brooklyn, when their daughters were married. Miss Carrie Vincent Gatenby was made the wife of James Lambert Suydam, son of John Jacob Suydam, of Brooklyn and her sister, Miss Edith Anne Gatenby, became the wife of Mortimer Le Roy Allen, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Allen, also of Brooklyn. The two cere-

monies were performed furch. There were no attendents and both brides were attired alike in gowns of white satin. Only relatives were present at the weddings.

Miss Lucy Chase, a daughter of Rufus Chase, of No. 59 Livingston-st. Brooklyn, was married at 8 o'clock last evening in the Chapel of the Facker Institute, to William Burger Booram. The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, pastor of the First Presby-terian Church, performed the ceremony. Miss Amy Whelan, of Philadelphia, and Miss Katharine Russell, of Boston, were the bridesmalds. John Smithers was best man. The ushers were D. Atwater, cousin of the bride; D. Arnold Manning, Frank Wilson, Albertus West and the bride's brother. Paul Dudley Chase. The ceremony was private and the reception which followed was for the immediate family of the bride and bridegoom.

In St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Bedford-ave, and Wilson-st., Brooklyn, last evening, ford-ave, and Wilson-st., Brooklyn, last evening, Miss Emily A. St. Anna, daughter of William St. Anna, was married to Dr. Ashley Webber, of North Sixth-st. The ceremony was performed by the pastor of the church, the Rev. J. W. Johnson. A quiet wedding took place at 7 o clock last evening at the home of George Starr, No. 109 West Eighty-sixth-st. when his granddaughter, Miss Florence A. Monk, was married to W. Irving Harz, of Brooklyn. The ceremony was witnessed by relatives only. There were neither bridesmalds, mald of honor, best man nor ushers. The Rev. Dr. Edwin C. Bolles, of the Church of Eternal Hope, officiated.

The marriage of Mrs. Louige Stanton to William H. Tillinghast was quietly performed on Tuesday morning at "St. Mary's Beachwood," Scarborough-on-the-Hudson. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Pr. Edwin C. Bolles, of the Church of Eternal Hope, officiated.

The marriage of Mrs. Louige Stanton to William K. Mary's Beachwood," Scarborough-on-the-Hudson. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, February Baptist Church, in West Fifty seventh-st. A reception will follow at the home of the bride, No. 400 West Ends-av.